THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

• Schenck doesn't like the Cabinet.

Chicago had a six inch snow, Sunday night.

Fall river has 523,900 spindles in operation.

The New York *Times* was started in September, 1851.

Lake Michigan is larger than the whole of England.

Brick Pomeroy's lectures in Detroit were losing speculations.

The new Gault House, Louisville, will be open early in April.

Savannah is sending immense quantities of lumber to England.

Last Friday, General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, died at Cambridge City.

One wing of the Kansas State House at Topeka has already cost $290,000.

Richmond is happy over a velocipede which appeared there on the 8th inst.

New potatoes have made their appearance in the market at Columbus, Ga.

At the rate Radicalism is patching the Constitution, it will soon be all in pieces.

Detroit has just completed a new Opera House, capable of holding 2,000 persons.

Hon. James Drane, a prominent citizen of Choctaw county, Miss., died on the 8th.

Victoria has another grandson. Princess Christian did it, and there is no hoax this time.

Colorado advertises for 1,000 unmarried women. Ah! that comes of lying so near to Utah.

A daughter of Wirz, the Andersonville jailer, is a governess in an English nobleman's family.

Mrs. Ashley, wife of the Hon. James M., lately presided at a Woman Suffrage meeting in Toledo.

The Chicago river is frozen, and the scavengers are harvesting the ice and melting it for soap-grease.

A young American lady has been attacked, robbed and nearly murdered on one of the streets of Paris.

An exchange, noting the birth of triplets, says: "Three more children to spank—where will it end?"

Bismarck protects all stray bullets from accidental contact with his tough hide, by wearing a coat of mail.

A foreign letter says the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln on the other side of the water has been lady-like and retired.

Mr. Each-side-of-the-Sky is on his way East to visit General Grant, whom he probably recognizes as the Top-of-the-Sky.

A man in Lynchburg, Virginia, the other night ate forty raw eggs and drank a quart of whisky and—still alive.

"Building a cupola on your temple" is the polite phrase among pugilists for knocking the side of your head out of plumb.

A diligent reader of Scripture has discovered that the velocipede, and the one-wheeled variety, was predicted more than 2,000 years ago. See Ezekiel i, 15-21.

Parton would like to go to Paris or Berlin at the expense of Uncle Sam, in some consul ship or *attachment*, in order to biograph some celebrated Frenchman.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* exposes a white man calling himself Youngblood, who recently victimized several Methodist preachers in that community, by borrowing money from them, and sloping.

The Winchester (Va.) *Times* says that several children in that place have lately been bitten by rats. Last Sunday a negro child had its head nearly half eaten off by a rat.

During January, Henry Schneider died, at Detroit, evidently of poison. His wife married again, four days afterward, and was arrested, on Monday, charged with murder.

The Massachusetts Senate, in considering the subject of depression in commerce, has adopted resolutions mildly opposing protection, and favoring a tariff for revenue only.

The Boston *Transcript* truthfully says: "Persons who send communications to editors to help them 'fill up' their columns can have but little idea how hard it is for the fraternity to get their own articles printed."

The La Grange (Ga.) *Reporter* says its circulation is going like the tongue of an auctioneer. Its proprietors boast of ten sons, all at work in the office, and all able to wield pen and type.

It turns out that J. R. Parsons, who disappeared mysteriously from Jackson, Miss., last week, fell into Town creek, while drunk, and was drowned. A verdict of "accidental drowning," was returned by a coroner's jury.

The Chicago *Times* says Grant made great haste to remove from office Frank Blair, who fought against the rebellion all through the war, but not greater haste than to appoint to office General Longstreet, who fought for the rebellion all through the war.

A New England genius has invented a music-box that plays over two hundred tunes, and all of them so much alike that it is impossible for the most scientific ear to detect any difference between them.

A man in Danville, Virginia, went down a well to clean it out, a few days ago, when a pile of rocks caved in and buried him. The rocks were over him to the depth of twenty feet, and he remained for seven hours in this situation; but was finally rescued, though badly bruised.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

Another Bid for its Termination at Cairo, Illinois.

From the Cairo Bulletin, 17th.]

The determination of Col. A. S. Mitchell, the President of the Mississippi River Railway, to fix the northern terminus of the road at Cairo, is eminently wise and proper, and insures beyond contingency the success of the enterprise. At no other point could the prime object of the road's construction be attained, viz: connection with the best routes north and northeastwardly. Were the road in operation to-day it would enjoy the desired connections through the Illinois Central and its connections at Odin, Centralia, Decatur, Mattoon, Pana, etc., and in less than two years it would secure more direct communication with the northeast by its connection here with the Cairo and Vincennes and the Vincennes and Indianapolis roads, which will open up the shortest route between Memphis, Cairo and New York *that ever can be built!* Of this there is no question!

Within the next three years the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad will be completed, and those who are disposed to estimate lightly the value of that road as a feeder to any road that may be constructed hence to Memphis, will be greatly surprised if he will observe, for a single day, the reshipments by our forwarding merchants of consignments from St. Louis for Memphis. They are not only of considerable magnitude, but frequent.

We are, in common with almost everybody else, unable to find a single inducement held out by Paducah for the northern terminus of the Mississippi River Railway, that is not offered by Cairo. There is none. The most eminent engineer's of the United States, Colonel S. H. Long; Colonel Throop, chief engineer during the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Cyrus Jennings, and many others declared that there is no serious impediment in the way of bridging the Ohio at Cairo. The river is only about 3,900 feet wide from top to top of bank, while its width at Paducah is fully 6,000 feet. The Illinois bank opposite Paducah is fully as low if not lower than the Kentucky shore opposite Cairo, and a wider belt of low land skirts that side of the river there than lies in Kentucky here. Hence, if the river may be bridged at Paducah (and we never for a moment doubted the feasibility of the project), what earthly obstacle is there in the way of bridging it at Cairo? Paducah has a charter for a bridge. Cairo can obtain one for the asking. And thus falls the "bridge delusion" that has been persistently thrust into everybody's face, as if it were all powerful, and must inevitably determine the direction of all the northwestern and southern roads to be built during the next fifty years.

To briefly sum up the inducements presented by Cairo, we mention the Illinois Central Railroad, traversing seven hundred miles of the richest and most populous portion of the Northwest; the numerous connections, east, west and northeast, presented by that road at Centralia, Odin, Decatur, Pana, Chicago, Dunleith, etc. The Cairo and Vincennes Road, running direct, almost on an air line, to the great railroad center in Indiana; the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, with its splendid connections north and east; the Junction Railroad, from Cairo to a convenient point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and last, though not least, Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers. A sensible appreciation of all these unquestionable advantages brings the Mississippi River railroad to Cairo. Contrast them with the showing of any other accessible point, and there will be occasion for surprise that any other locality became a competitor for the terminus. The success and usefulness of the road so manifestly depend upon its extension to this point, it is to be marveled at somewhat that a decision in the premises was so long deferred. The very fact that Cairo has been designated as a terminus has awakened an increased interest in the project, and removed all doubts as to its success pecuniarily and otherwise. We have no disposition to disparage the claims of Paducah. It is doubtless the proper termini for a great many useful and extensive railroads, but of that number the Cairo and Memphis railroad is, assuredly, not one.

MURDER AND MOB.

Full Account of the Late Lynching in Warren County, Georgia.

We have already published a few particulars of the killing, by Dr. Dardin, of Wallace, editor of a paper in Warren county, Georgia, and the former's execution by a mob. But the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 14th contains the particulars of the mobbing, which are very interesting:

On the night of that day, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a large body of armed men, estimated to be about one hundred in number, entered the village, apparently coming from the country. Silently, and in compact array, they marched to the jailer, and their leader demanded of that official the key of the prison. Knowing too well what must be their object, the jailer had the courage to refuse their demand. The "Regulators" employed no violence toward him to enforce their request, but turned from his house and proceeded to the jail—a building remote from any other houses.

Arrived there, they kindled a fire at the door, as the easiest method of removing this obstacle, and the door soon igniting, burned until it could be easily forced from its hinges, and the avengers rushed into the building. The prisoner, warned by the noise outside, knew that his hour had come; but he determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and when the men reached the door of his cell he bade them stand back, that he was armed and would shoot the first one who entered. They paused at this; but still the burning door supplied them with a device which they hastened to put in motion. Collecting a quantity of fuel they placed at the door of the cell, apparently determined to make him surrender, either through fear of suffocating or burning. This was ignited, and a volume of smoke poured into the room so rapidly that the inmate felt that he could endure it but a little while longer, and shouted to the regulators his willingness to surrender if they would remove the flames. No sooner had he spoken, than his request was granted and he was told to come forth. But now that this other death was so near at hand, revived, too, by the fresh air, which had taken the place of the smoke, Dr. Darden again refused to deliver himself up.

Determined not to be baffled in their scheme of vengeance, the fire was started for the second time, and the smoking process continued until, almost suffocated, the wretched man implored them to put out the fire, pledging himself to surrender. Accordingly the fire was extinguished, and seeing it impossible to avert his fate, the prisoner dropped his arms and walked out to receive the sentence of this terrible court. His first request was to be allowed to see his wife and children. This was refused, but they granted him permission to write her a note, and carried him to his office, in the village, for that purpose. Seated in his office, he wrote hurriedly a few lines to his wife, and then awaited the disposal of his captors. From his office he was carried some distance from the town, until they reached a place near the railroad station. Here they tied him securely to a tree, and fired a volley at him, thirty shots took effect in his person, killing him, it is believed, almost instantly. And thus has ended a most shocking murder and most fearful retribution.—*Chronicle and Sentinel*, 14th.

Tennessee News.

The Radical State Committee is called for Nashville, 25th.

The melish at Pulaski has the measles.

An industrial association is to be organized in Chattanooga.

Union street, Nashville, is to be Nicolsonized.

Nashville has a hog four years old which weighs 1763 pounds.

The fur business in some of the counties of this State will reach as high as $10,000 this year.

A man walked off the railroad bridge over the Cumberland in Nashville, Tuesday, and was drowned.

Ten acres of ground, situated at the junction of the Murfreesboro and Chicken pikes, have been purchased by the colored people of Nashville, for the sum of $4,000, for a cemetery.

Section 20 of the new Revenue Law is as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the penal assessment of two, five, and ten per cent. for failure to pay taxes, etc., as provided in Section 17, of an act entitled "An Act to Amend the Revenue Laws of the State," passed March 13, 1868, be and the same is hereby repealed.

In answer to numerous inquiries from County Court Clerks as to the construction to be placed upon this section, Controller Blackburn has, in accordance with the advice of Attorney-General Coldwell, instructed them that the provision does not apply to 1868, or previous years.—*Nashville Banner*, 17th.

PAYING THE PIPER.—In accordance with requisitions from Governor Senter, warrants to the amount of $56,000 have been issued by the Controller. As there is no money in the Treasury, the warrants have to be negotiated with outside parties. Of the amount mentioned, $18,000 was paid for clothing. It appears something more than a mystery that General Cooper should permit his quartermasters and commissaries to forage indiscriminately upon the people of Giles county, when the wind can be raised on the Controller's warrants, and if it costs him nothing to subsist his men (for the so-called vouchers given are worth even less than nothing), why does he call upon the Controller for assistance at all?—*Nashville Banner*, 17.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.—There is demoralization to-day in the political situation, as the President failed to send to the Senate the promised list of appointments, which demoralized the ravenous office seekers.

The Speaker appointed the standing committees, which created almost unprecedented growling among the Radical members of the House, and finally the Republican Senators met in caucus and voted to turn out the Congressional Printer, Mr. Defrees, the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Brown, and the Executive Clerk of the Senate, all well-tried and good Republicans.

These three events have produced more excited talk to-day among the Radical politicians than would be at a glance first imagined. The delay on the part of the President to filling the offices, is said to be owing to news which he received of the contemplated action of the Senate on the Civil-tenure Law, the Judiciary Committee of that body having agreed to report in favor of its suspension; the Senatorial caucus, however, caused the greatest surprise. It was generally believed that it would change the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. No one outside of the conclave knew of the intention to strike down Defrees, who is the special friend and champion of the Vice-President. This latter move, it appears, was the result of a coalition made by Senator Morton—the bitter political enemy of Colfax and Defrees—with the carpet-baggers to elect A. M. Clapp, of the Buffalo *Express*, as Congressional Printer, and at the same time trade off votes enough to the carpet-baggers to elect one of their own number, an extra member of the House, Larned French, from North Carolina, as Sergeant-at-Arms. Morton has worked up this game for a long time. It is almost needless to say that the old Republican Senators and members are very wrathy at the unexpected result, and are swearing all kinds of vengeance. These caucus nominations are to be elected on Monday next, and party dictation will carry them through.

Speaker Blaine announced his standing committees to-day, and it proved to be the most unsatisfactory list ever submitted to the House. Of course, no matter how constructed, there would be much complaint; but in this instance it is quite universal. New England gets nine chairmanships, and yet Ben Butler was loud in his denunciations that he had been placed at the head of a select but not a standing committee, and insulted, he says, because he was placed on the Judiciary with Bingham, of Ohio, whom he detests.

Orth, of Indiana, could not hold in his spite, and got up and resigned from the Ways and Means Committee, to which he had been transferred from Foreign Affairs.

The Democrats are treated with great injustice. Although they have sixty members, they do not get as fair a show as when the number was less. Under Coltax. Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Judge Marshall, of Illinois, were on the Ways and Means, and Messrs. Kerr and Eldridge on the Judiciary. The new Democratic members are put to the tail end of unimportant committees. The Speaker also makes some queer freaks; for instance, he takes Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, and puts on Roots, of Arkansas, carpet-bagger, who used to be a laborer on Trimble's railroad in Kentucky.

The Election Committee is most unfairly organized, Mr. Randall, one of the two Democrats on it, having no knowledge of law, and there are twenty contested cases to be decided. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, a valuable member, is retained on the Reconstruction Committee, notwithstanding the efforts of Kentucky Radicals to keep him off. There are three Democrats on this committee to two before. Butler has called a meeting of this committee for to-morrow.

Postmaster Cresswell is cutting off the heads of postmasters. He has an especial spite against Kentucky, and says there is but one postmaster left in the State, and that is Nasby, the Confederate X Roads man. He will appoint his late law partner, Earle, First Assistant Postmaster General, *vice* the old veteran, General Skinner.

The Radical Senate is loath to surrender its autocrat power, and so propose to suspend the operations of the Civil Tenure law until the next meeting of Congress; but this is not satisfactory to the House, who will insist upon its unconditional repeal. Grant is also displeased with the proposed compromise, and will not accept the half loaf.

[Chicago Tribune Special.]

The Judiciary bill reported to-day by Mr. Trumbull is the one that was passed last session. It makes one new Judge on the Supreme bench, and nine Circuit Judges.

Southern Colleges.

Recent investigations give the following account of the religious condition of the institutions of learning in the South. One hundred and four colleges report 876 instructors, of whom 739 profess religion; 17,498 students, of whom 7,664 are church members, 2,431 candidates for the ministry, and 101 have the foreign mission work in view. They have 156 prayer meetings, and had during the past year, 29 revivals and 365 professions of conversion. Forty-six Southern institutions report 370 instructors, of whom 285 are church members; 7,229 students, of whom 2,432 are professors of religion, and 697 candidates for the ministry. In Virginia, nine colleges and two theological seminaries report 144 instructors, of 85 profess religion, and 2,277 students, of whom 571 profess religion, and 151 are candidates for the ministry.

MEDICAL.

THE
REMEDY OF THE AGE!
EDWARD WILDER'S
FAMOUS
STOMACH BITTERS
CERTAINLY CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
And all Periodical Diseases.
EDWARD WILDER'S
FAMOUS
STOMACH BITTERS,
RELIEVES
COLIC and FLUX!
CURES
COSTIVENESS!
PROVES AN INVIGORANT
Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;
ACTS AS AN
ALTERATIVE and TONIC
FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;
RECUPERATES
THE
WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,
Strengthens
THE APPETITE,
AND IMPROVES THE
DIGESTIVE FORCES:
IT IS
UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,
Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.
THIS FACT
Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S
SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED
IN EVERY CASE,
where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA
IN ALL ITS FORMS,
Every known variety of
CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,
Or VENEREAL DISEASE,
NEURALGIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
No matter how old or inveterate,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,
Glandular Swellings of the Neck,
Or Elsewhere,
CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,
TETTER,
WEEPING SORE LEG,
ULCERS of Every Kind,
PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
RINGWORM,
SCALD-HEAD,
Falling of the Hair,
OR ALLOPECIA,
WHITE SWELLING,
HIP-JOINT DISEASE,
Chronic Erysipelas,
AGUE-CAKE,
DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
215 (Marble Front) Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
For sale in Memphis by
C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,
To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignee, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves
At 230 Main Street.
feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

L. C. HARDWICK,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
By J. M. CURRIE,
mar17 Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

A. N. WILCOX,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 9th day of April, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
By J. M. CURRIE,
mar11 Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of February, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADAMSON B. NEWKIRK, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LOUIS MARKS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of march, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM T. HILL, of Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of February, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. R. STEWART of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN T. HALLIBURTON, of Lauderdale county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. COLEMAN & BRO., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of March, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CUNNINGHAM & WHITTINGTON, of Haywood county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM MANN, of Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. H. CARPENTER, of Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GREEN L. IRWIN of McNairy County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,
Memphis, Tenn.,
IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID.
nov24 Carpenter and Builder

INSURANCE.

Southwestern Department.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,
1,641,907 55.
Income for 1868,
1,119,708 65.
Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,
331,000 00.
Losses by Death,
358,285 71.
Number of Policies Issued,
14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year. By a Special Deposit at Albany,
The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by dueling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,
Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank 90,732 45

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.		Market value.
$435,000 00	U. S. 6s, 1881,	$483,927 50
62,500 00	U. S. 5s, 1867,	67,156 06
40,000 00	U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00
98,000 00	Brooklyn city b'ds	98,470 00
10,000 00	N. Y. county stock	10,000 00
8,000 39	Astoria bonds	8,000 39
30,000 00	Virginia 6s bonds	14,537 79
$684,500 39		$727,188 74— 727,188 74

Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned 380,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds, ... 52,900 00
Debt for Premiums Agents accounts ..... $ 95,807 16
Deferred Premiums ..... 215,261 05— 311,068 19
All other securities 57,748 17
$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders $108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due ..... none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof 49,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated 20,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund $178,530 00
Greatest amount insured on any one risk $10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, on the day named to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

THE. RADLEIH,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

In Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
mar13 Controller of Tennessee.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT
—OF—
HENDERSON COUNTY
Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, indorsed by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentations of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT P. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.
mar2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,
LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 201½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

Come to a Shoe Store for Shoes.

WE are now receiving supplies daily of Spring BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, comprising a Full and Complete Line, from the substantial, through all grades and qualities, up to what our "colored friends" call "De Lusion Bond" Gaiters.
J. S. LEVETT & CO.,
feb27 Corner Union and Main streets.

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers No. 9 Jefferson street Memphis.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY
GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS
—AT—
WHOLESALE.
VANCE & CO.,
261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.
mar5

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
—AT THE—
SOUTHERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION
247 Main Street.

MRS. M. C. HUNTER has just returned from New York and Baltimore with a fresh lot of Spring Goods, which she selected with a view to please the ladies of Memphis and vicinity. Beautiful styles in Dress Trimmings, Fancy Jewelry, Flowers, Hats, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, and anything pertaining to her line, now open. Call and examine for yourselves
feb28

SPRING IMPORTATION
1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
—
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
237 and 239 Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
feb23

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1869.
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Having made arrangements to extend their
WHOLESALE BUSINESS,
would respectfully inform
SOUTHERN BUYERS
that their Stock during the coming season will be
LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE
Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having direct own buyers in each of the principal European Markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the House for keeping desirable, saleable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful Retailers is ample guarantee.

The several departments are viz.: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Furnishing, each of which will be found Goods selected especially to meet the demands of SOUTHERN customers.

Samples of New Goods sent upon application.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 & 467 Broad } NEW YORK.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand }
Wholesale Warerooms:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.
mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—An A No. 1 Residence, 325 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel. mar18

STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On Tuesday last from the undersigned, three cows and two yearling calves—one white cow, with red spots on sides and ears red; calf of same description; one black cow, with white streak down the back, star in face and blind in one eye; also, a spotted black and white cow, with star on the face, and a red yearling steer. A liberal reward will be given to any one delivering them to me, at the Avalanche office, or at F. Rabenstein, corner of Eight and Jackson streets, Fort Pickering. A. HARMON.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. je1

LOST.

LOST—On the evening of the 15th inst., one Gold Hunting-case Watch, "checkered chased," between Cumberland House, on Adams street, and No. 234 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of same at No. 11 Union street.
Ledger copy. mar17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$9,000 will purchase the whole entire outfit—three years lease, furniture, supplies, cows, hogs, forty beds, bedding, etc., of the best Railroad Eating House between Houston and New Orleans, situated at Humboldt, Tenn., known as the Prescott (formerly Osborn) House, now doing a fine business. Within the last season the house has been newly furnished, painted and papered throughout. Beds excellent. One of the owners, being a dealer in horses and mules, wishes to sell his interest. A No. 1 place and worth looking after immediately. Address D. K. Prescott, Col. Forrest's Livery Stable, Memphis, Tenn., or G. M. Pust, Humboldt, Tenn. Mar18

FOR SALE—44 Mules and Horses, well broke and in fine condition. Nice shifting-top buggy, with pole and shaft, and single harness, at a sacrifice. One nice buggy horse; a No. 1 black mare, safe for a lady to drive; matched pair black horses—at Col. Forrest's stables, Jefferson street. D. K. PRESCOTT.
mar18

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKEOGH,
feb19 Peabody Billiard Hall.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two good bundle WASHERS, at the Worsham House.
mar19 GALLOWAY & ROYALL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good, practical Gin-maker, a Turner and Filer-setter, to work in a gin shop in Northeastern Texas. The highest wages paid and constant employment guaranteed. None need apply except the best workmen. For further information apply by letter to the undersigned, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tennessee.
mar19 WM. H. BRIDGES.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb26

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : March 19, 1869

IN republishing the following article from the Tipton county *Record*, we are not prompted by any feelings of vanity, but a desire to show our readers the high position which the AVALANCHE occupies in the country:

THE AVALANCHE.—Among all the exchanges which come to us from different portions of this State, we find in the columns of none such an amount of well selected reading matter, such full and accurate accounts of transpiring events, such able and masterly editorials as in the Memphis AVALANCHE. It is *the* representative journal of the Southwest. The editorials are *ad generem*. They take hold of their subject in a different way from the handling of other pens. They strike to the heart in every sentence, and bear upon their face the unmistakable evidence of the deepest sincerity and the boldest thought. It has been the terror of Radicalism, and the imps and minions of Radical power have vainly attempted to suppress it. Its trenchant blows have laid prostrate every foe that has raised an arm against it. Colonel M. C. Gallaway is to-day to the Memphis AVALANCHE what, years ago, George D. Prentice was to the Louisville *Journal*, and as long as he lives the AVALANCHE will be a power in the land. The subscription price to the Weekly AVALANCHE is only two dollars a year, and it is well worth three times as much as any other Memphis paper.

We thank, profoundly and sincerely thank, our friend, Captain SAMUEL P. ROSE, of the *Record*, for his good opinion of our paper, and ourselves as individuals. Our only regret is that we do not merit his personal compliment; but we believe there is much truth in what he says in regard to the AVALANCHE, and it seems hundreds entertain the same opinion, as large accessions are made to our subscription list every day. We certainly have much cause to congratulate our friends upon the fine typographical appearance of the AVALANCHE. In that particular it has been placed at the head of the press of the country. Mr. ALLISON, of the Cincinnati Franklin Type Foundry, from whom we purchase our material, was in this city a few days since, and he informed us that the AVALANCHE is regarded as one of the handsomest papers in the Union, and that he had received three orders to duplicate the bill filled for us. It has been the ambition of the proprietors of the AVALANCHE to make it the best paper in the South, and the conviction that they have not failed in their efforts, is based upon the general favor with which it is received by the people of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. It is daily reaching new homes and new fire-sides, and numbering new friends in the list of its patrons and readers. These results are peculiarly gratifying and encouraging, and they shall be made the warrant for increased exertion on the part of the AVALANCHE management to publish a paper sound as a political organ, and reliable as a medium of news and general information. We intend in the future, as in the past, to present the Southern people with a newspaper worthy of their confidence and their support. We rely upon the support of no "ring" or clique, but upon that of the great general public. It is our fixed purpose to advocate the interests of the people against the schemes of cliques, clans and swindling combinations. It is upon the people, who have heretofore sustained us, that we rely. If they will not continue their support—if this journal cannot maintain itself without affiliation with some ring, some moneyed interest, some bank or railroad, or other corporation, we shall be content to perish. Honesty and fearlessness in the service of the public is the surest pay in the long run, and we shall continue to expose corruption and public abuses without fear, favor or affection.

WE do not know when we have met with a more caustic piece of personal description than the following from the Doyleston (Pa.) *Democrat*. And it is well merited, too. It hits off the character of the late Secretary of State with great precision, and does not attribute to him the smallest modicum of heartless selfishness and cool, calculating hypocrisy that is not deserved to the full extent. If ever a man was created as destitute of heart as an icicle, that anomaly was to be found in SEWARD. If ever one who so long held such elevated station, retired from public life without the remotest shadow of sympathy or regret, it is he. Like WOLSEY, who compared himself to Lucifer in his matchless fall, he has gone down from his high estate,

"Never to hope again!"

How he maintained such inconsistent relations with two administrations so opposite as those of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, is solved by the *Democrat*, in his utter selfishness and disregard of principle. It is well that he should be retired to his "sweet Auburn," whence he used to enunciate those oracular webs of sophistry and flattery with which he hoped to beguile a nation into a belief in his honesty, consistency and patriotism. Like the silly ostrich that obscures its head in the sand, and conceives that it has evaded the pursuit of the hunter, the wily politician and diplomatist deceived nobody but himself. Yet there was scarce a limit to his power, and that it did not find full scope for the exercise of a heartless cruelty, may be attributed to the better instincts of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, in his own firmness of purpose, if not obstinacy of self-will, was exceedingly difficult to manage. Who will not recognize the fidelity of this picture?

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.—On last Thursday there passed from the stage of American politics one of the most remarkable men that ever figured in the annals of the country. Born at the beginning of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, whose whole power was used to hand down the walls of the tyranny of the elder Adams, and at a time when Chief Justice Marshall had only commenced that brilliant career on the Supreme Bench in defence of the Constitution and its law, we would naturally expect to have found William H. Seward imbibing at early age the principles of freedom and of liberty.

But the boy grew into a man, having in the meantime developed his intellectual growth through the university training of Union College; and we find him at that period of life, when most men are but becoming settled in their profession, acknowledged to be one of the foremost statesmen in the ranks of the old Whig party, and successfully canvassing his native State for Gubernatorial honors against the Democratic veteran, General Marcy, of New York. What a career seemed opening for him! But he was as ambitious as Cæsar, and as subtle as Cardinal Richelieu. The Presidential mansion was the goal of his life, and no means, however unscrupulous, were deemed unworthy adjuvants in his efforts to reach it. The history of the great political triumvirate of New York, Seward, Greely and Weed, is well marked in the registry of dishonesty and corruption. The most deeply plotted schemes were laid, and the highest hopes were built. His successful pursuit, however, of the flying shadow began to embitter the future Secretary; then came another move upon the political chessboard. In 1854, Seward called together at his house in Auburn, the leading Whig politicians, and through him, then and there, was laid the foundation of a new party which was to attract to it all men in opposition to the position of President Pierce on the Kansas affairs. Some man with no public record—which proved to be Colonel Fremont, was the candidate for the Presidency in 1856, to develop the party's strength, while the strategy of Seward was to have himself nominated in 1860, and but for an accidental stroke of policy, he, instead of Abraham Lincoln, would have been seated, during the war, in the Executive mansion. We all remember the result. Yet in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, he was just as potent for evil. He

"—— could change shapes with Proteus for advantages,
And set the murderous Machiavel to school."

In fact, he seemed to have adopted the cunning and intrigue of the great Italian King craftsman. Such a display of wickedness; such a display of cold, calm, judicious and scientific activity, which Secretary Seward accomplished, would be more becoming a bandit of the middle ages, than a statesman of the nineteenth century. Principles which the most hardened ruffian would not dare to disclose to his nearest accomplice, and which the most corrupt courtier would not dare to avow without some palliating sophism, were boldly assumed by the despicable secretary of a minority President, as the fundamental axioms of our political science, while by necessity, the tyrant's ploy, he excused his crafty deeds.

We all remember how he succeeded in gagging the press, because not so deeply prostituted to venality, as to sanction the infernal outrages, now perpetrated upon the dignity of the country and the liberties of the people. The sentinel with his measured pace before Judge Merrick's door, still haunts our memory. That "little bell" of which he publicly boasted to Lord Lyon, is still ringing in our ears, and its sound cannot be muffled. Fort Warren rises like a spectre before our vision, out of the dark, cold New England sea, and the sullen roar of the waters around the casemates, tells of the years of causeless imprisonment of accomplished gentlemen whom Seward, and his master, Mr. Lincoln, detested simply because they *were* gentlemen. None of us can ever forget how innocent men were torn from their slumbers and bosoms of their families, at midnight, fit time for such deeds of darkness, and incarcerated in some modern Bastile, or hurried beyond the lines, without trial by judge and jury, because out of the fulness of the heart of the Secretary, the mouth spoke the simple word, "disloyalty!"

All these things write a black page upon American history, and is surprising to us now, that the people ever permitted it to be written.

Out of the administration of Lincoln into the Cabinet of Johnson, the wily minister proved that the Proteus of fable was as nothing in comparison to him. For his unrevenged wrongs in his own party, he was translated from its ablest champion to one of its deadliest enemies. But he was destined to have the ingredients of the poisoned chalice commended to his own lips! He sought the protection of his enemy's household, but there was no invitation to enter; he endeavored to retrace his footsteps, but was met by a refusal, and the poor old man now passes from public life forever!

Had he been as open and upright as his talents were brilliant, he might to-day occupy the same position as Clayton, Adams, Berrien and Crittenden. As it is, he has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and has nothing left but mouth—honor and breath, which his poor heart would fain deny, but dare not.

FROM St. Louis to New Orleans, the interest in Colonel MITCHELL'S Mississippi River Railroad scheme is swelling in volume. He already controls charters from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the Louisiana Legislature has just chartered the line from Vicksburg to New Orleans giving the Louisiana portion of it $12,500 per mile. Colonel THOMAS C. BATES, of New Orleans, writing to Mr. MITCHELL, under date of 16th instant, says:

Your letter was duly received. I now hasten to reply. The bill (a copy of which was sent you by Hon. W. L. Thompson) passed both Houses.

I am heartily glad that simultaneously with the passage of our bill in Louisiana, the element of progression was at work, although unknown to me, to build a through line from New Orleans to St. Louis. This through line is a *vitality* to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, and you will always find our division of the line ready and on the alert to give any "aid and comfort" within our reach to further the interests of the upper division of the road. I have very little doubt that our Governor will approve the bill passed unanimously by both Houses, and if he does, as our road has already been partially located, we shall have a portion of it under contract within *thirty days* after its approval. I will at once advise you of the approval of the bill, and I would suggest that in that event the Presidents of the roads forming this grand Mississippi River Railroad line, have a conference as soon as possible to decide various matters of interest in which they are mutually interested. I should of course prefer New Orleans as the place to meet, but it may not be the best or most convenient."

We learn that Colonel MITCHELL, in reply, fully concurs in the policy of a conference of the Presidents of the roads interested, and will designate Vicksburg as the most appropriate place of meeting.

GENERAL GRANT is preparing to turn Democrats out of office who fought in the Federal army, while he is giving office to General LONGSTREET who was a leader of the rebellion. The Radicals abused President JOHNSON because he would not "punish traitors" and "make treason odious"—and now President GRANT undertakes to scourge "traitors" by kicking good Federal soldiers out of office and by feeding General LONGSTREET with sugar plums. Like the ancient hero, General LONGSTREET could erect a pyramid as a monument to his prowess. He manured the soil of Virginia and Georgia with the decaying carcasses that he slew and piled up on many battle-fields. Federal soldiers who were wounded and maimed in confronting his fiery onslaught, are to be turned out of office, and their places filled with such apostates as LONGSTREET. So it seems that GRANT hates a Northern Democrat more than he hates a Southern "traitor." It is no crime to be disloyal to the Union, but if a man is disloyal to the Radical party his treason is made odious, and the traitor punished by decapitation, and giving his office to a regenerated rebel.

OUR New York exchanges report a lively spring trade, which is expected to assume much larger proportions as navigation fully reopens and the Easter holidays draw near. Already the hotels are crowded with strangers from all sections of the country, and the city daily presents a scene of surprising animation. The *Herald* of last Sunday contains upward of forty columns of new solid advertising matter. It is in advertising that business men of New York beat the world. They appreciate its value, and, what is better, they know just when and how to advertise, as well as which journals to patronize as promising the best returns. Hence the *Herald*, though its charges are double those of other journals, does as much advertising business, at higher rates, as all the others combined. It has the largest circulation. Such is the relation of the AVALANCHE to the business men of Memphis. Our well-filled columns bear out the correctness of our position, and show that our merchants are not lacking in enterprise and good sense.

WHEN President JOHNSON was at St. Louis, in 1866, he said he intended to veto all the bills passed by Congress which he deemed unconstitutional, and this declaration was among the reasons why it was claimed that he should be impeached, convicted and removed from office. But President GRANT goes further than this. He proposes to veto all bills he does not deem expedient—without regard to their Constitutionality. If the declaration of JOHNSON at St. Louis furnished cause for impeachment, does not that of GRANT at Washington furnish still stronger reasons for such a course? If JOHNSON'S declaration was one of war against Congress, was not GRANT'S an actual aggressive movement upon the works of that virtuous body which should be promptly resisted?

A CARD from Colonel A. S. MITCHELL, in reply to the contemptible flings of Governor CLAYTON'S dirty hand-bill, appears elsewhere. Colonel MITCHELL literally peels the skin off his unscrupulous traducers, and leaves scarcely a grease-spot. We have often had occasion to score him about his political sins, and never spared the lash. But while detesting his politics we cannot withhold our admiration from him as a man of honor, intelligence and enterprise. As President of the Mississippi Railroad he is putting into practical shape a project which, when completed, will prove of incalculable benefit to Memphis. It is our duty to assist him in this work so essential to the vital interests of the community, and to withhold our hearty support would be to prove recreant to our trusts.

THE Chicago *Times* says that a Radical carpet-bagger, member of the Legislature, and an ex-Federal General, was severely caned in New Orleans last week by a citizen. It is a dozen to one that the person takes the castigation as GRIMES did that of ROUSSEAU, or KILPATRICK the outrageous insults of FORREST. When a man gets to be a Radical, he seems willing to take almost anything, from an office to a caning, without objection.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Legislative Proceedings—Price in Grief—Day of Adjournment—River News—The Weather, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 18.—The resolution ousting Price as Speaker of the House passed that body this morning by a vote of 23 to 29. It is hard to tell who will be his successor.

In the Senate the resolution providing for adjournment on the first of April passed.

River rising. Raining all evening. Business dull. Departed—Leni Leoti.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Terrible Tragedy at Island No. 10—Three Men Shot Dead—The Murderers Escape—River News—Arrivals and Departures—The Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, March 18.—Up—Belle Memphis and Bismarck.

The Great Republic left at 11 a.m. with her guards in the water.

The City of Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, left at 8 p.m.

The river rose three inches. Weather cloudy.

Three men, named Darnell, took passage on the Belle Memphis at New Madrid yesterday, and requested the Captain to land at Island No. 10. As the boat landed, three men named Lane started to come aboard the boat, when the Darnells fired upon them, killing them instantly. The Darnells jumped from the boat and escaped. An old family feud was the cause of the murder.

GEORGIA.

Constitutional Amendment Reconsidered and Defeated.

ATLANTA, March 18.—A motion was made in the Senate to reconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The President ruled the motion out of order. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated—ayes 13, nays 16. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. March 18.—The debate on the reply to the address closed last night. The Government was sustained by a majority of eight.

Mr. Cudtiff moved the annexation resolutions but found no person to second them.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says the seven resolutions have passed both Houses of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Johnson and Family En Route for Home—Movements of General Sheridan—President Grant Signs the Public Credit Bill—Treasury Appointments—Reconstruction Matters—No Nominations in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Ex-President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family, and Robert Johnson, left for Greenville to-day. Mr. Johnson has accepted an invitation from the citizens of Lynchburg to partake of the hospitalities of their city, and will remain there to-morrow.

General Sheridan leaves for New York to-night, and starts for Fort Leavenworth on Monday. He will take formal command of the Department of the Division of Missouri in April.

The President signed the bill for strengthening the publiccredit at 12:45 p.m. to-day. This is the first bill he has signed.

George B. McArter has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and George A. Rice, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, Superintendent of the Treasury building.

Wm. A. Richardson, of Boston, has accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This morning the Reconstruction Committee considered the Georgia matters without any result. It is understood that the committee is equally divided in regard to Mississippi, the point of difference being whether the President of the United States or the reassembled convention shall appoint the Provisional Governor.

That committee has agreed to report the Senate bill extending the time for the removal of ineligible civil officers in Virginia, with an amendment extending its provisions to Mississippi and Texas.

The Missouri case involving the test oath will be argued before the Supreme Court next Wednesday, by Senator Drake in behalf of Missouri, and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney General Evarts in behalf of F. P. Blair, jr.

Henry C. Niles has been assigned for duty as Chief of the Appointment Division in the Treasury. He has long been one of the principal clerks in that office.

The rush of office seekers on Secretary Boutwell to-day was greater than at any time during the present administration.

The President sent no nominations to the Senate to-day.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, March 18.—Down—Great Republic, 10 a.m.; City of Cairo, 4 p.m.

The river rose four inches. The weather is moderating.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, City of Alton, Bismarck and Golden Era. Departed—Henry Ames and Rubicon.

The river is still falling with only seven feet to Cairo. The weather is cloudy and damp.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Up—Darling. Down—Argonaut, Minneola, and Alice Dean.

The river is falling with ten feet nine inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Departed—Dexter, for Louisville.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 18.—The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications shall be made in the recent law passed by the Belgium Government, prohibiting the railways from being transferred from foreign companies.

MADRID, March 18.—Celestino Alerage, a nephew of the late Minister to Paris, was killed yesterday in a duel. He was a member of the Cortez and one of its secretaries.

DELAWARE.

Constitutional Amendment Defeated.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 18.—The Senate to-day, by a strict party vote, rejected the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

SING SING.

Escape of Convicts.

SING SING, March 18.—Five convicts at Sing Sing prison gagged two of the keepers and escaped last night.

Forty-First Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The joint resolution to sell the Chattanooga Rolling Mills was passed.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to license and enrol certain foreign vessels, which passed.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to construct a military road from Galveston to Fort Gibson, with a branch to Little Rock, which was referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported without amendment the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraph communication with Europe. It authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Company of New York to take any route for laying their cable to Europe. Also, with the amendments, the bill to declare a post road the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, to be constructed westward from New Orleans.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to regulate the naturalization of aliens. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is substantially the same as the bill reported from the committee last session.

Mr. Kellogg introduced the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, near the thirty-second parallel, to the Pacific coast. It incorporates the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes them to construct a line from Fulton, Ark., via El Paso and the southeastern boundary of California, to San Francisco, with branches to San Diego. And in aid of it grants twenty sections per mile on each side, and guarantees the payment of the interest on the bonds of the company to the amount of $32,000 per mile.

The bill for the relief of Orlando Brown passed.

On the motion of Mr. Sherman, the "bill supplemental to the act to provide a national currency, secured by pledges of United States bonds," was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was read, but the expiration of the morning hour put the bill over, and brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Brownlow obtained the floor. He was entitled to read his remarks; so they were read by the Secretary. The passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, he said, marked an important era in the history of our Government. It had imposed a long needed check upon the usurpation of power by the Executive, and the advantage thus gained should not, on any account, be relinquished. The party he was therefore opposed to the repeal of the law, although willing that it should be modified so far as Congress might think it expedient. The chief reason given for the repeal seems to be the confidence of Congress and the people in President Grant, but that seemed to him to be no reason at all. No one within or outside the Chamber had a higher estimate than he of Grant's character, but in considering such a proposition as that now pending, he could not, nor should the Senate, be governed by anything so unreliable as individual character or evanescent as individuality.

Mr. Scott next took the floor but immediately yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Trumbull announced that he would press a vote before adjourning to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The joint resolution to remove the stable, saw mill, etc., from the capitol grounds passed.

Several resolutions relative to contested elections were referred to the Election Committee.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution in regard to the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, (Covode's,) which was, after a discussion, tabled by 100 to 44.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Walker, Jencks, and Niblack a Committee of Conference on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Commission on Retrenchment.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to annul the act of July the 20th, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill modifies to some extent the provisions of the law as to the ownership of the real estate on which the distilleries stand, and as to what constitutes rectifiers of spirits, and as to revenue stamps on tobacco and snuff, and extends to the 20th of April, 1875, the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses, and subjects them to an additional tax of one per cent. per gallon per month.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution as to the removal of civil officers in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, that they shall have thirty days to complete the removals from office of civil officers who cannot take the test oath. He explained simply the meaning and effect of the substitute.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, expressed his regret that he was compelled to oppose the first resolution reported to the House from the committee of which he was chairman, and proceeded to argue against it, contending that there was no necessity for it, and that its effect would be to rehabitate the officers who were disqualified from holding office.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether the resolution was to be considered as a Republican or Democratic measure.

Mr. Farnsworth—"It is labelled as a Republican measure."

Mr. Butler—"And I oppose it as a Democratic measure."

Mr. Farnsworth—"As I am the oldest Republican, my testimony is at least as good as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts."

Mr. Butler—"Nothing but wine and cheese is judged by age."

Mr. Farnsworth—"I believe I was a Republican when my friend from Massachusetts was in his swaddling clothes."

Mr. Paine, another member of the Committee, expressed his regret at being compelled to differ from the majority of the Committee. He however refused to second the previous question by 55 to 70, and the joint resolution and amendment, were on motion of Mr. Ward, submitted to the Reconstruction Committee.

The bill was passed, restoring to Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky his confiscated property. He recieves the rent. And the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton less active. Sales 900 bales; uplands, 28¼c. Flour, $5 45@6. Whisky, 95c. Rice and coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 12½@ 12¾c. Molasses dull. Wheat lower. New mixed corn, 87 to 87½c.

Dry Goods—Leading makes of prints fell 5c; Spragues, 13c; Allen and Richmond, 12½c; Connestoga, 12½c; Lancaster and Oriental, 12½c. Green and red bank bleached muslins, 12½c, and the ⅞ widths, 11½c.

Money—The market is active at sharp 7 per cent. on call. Some weak borrowers paid 7 per cent. in gold. The banks generally are doing but little for the street, as there is an uneasy feeling relative to the course of the market for the next two weeks which delays "bull" movements. There are reports of "locking up" but there are no visible signs thereof. Commercial paper is dull at 7 to 10; sterling, 8¾; Gold lower; it opened at 131¼ and closed at 130¾ to 130¾. The gold room this morning was the scene of great excitement and the business transacted was enormous. The brokers sold eight or ten millions against the purchases of bonds. The strength of the market was a surprise, but a large "short" interest checked the downward movement. The rates for carrying were 2 to 7 per cent. in the morning, and in the afternoon flat for borrowing. Clearances, $15,000,000. State bonds firm; new Tennessees, 65¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton drooping; middling, 27¾ to 28c. Sales 2,400 bales. Receipts, 1,089 bales. Gold, 131¾. Sterling, 42¾; commercial, 41¼; New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour drooping; prices unchanged. Corn scarce, 79 to 80c. Oats, 73c. Bran, $1 15. Hay—prime, $27. Pork dull, $33. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17¾ to 18¾c. Lard dull and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Family flour, $6 25@6 50. Corn, 64 to 65c. Pork, $33. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 15 to 15½c. Lard, 19c. Hams, 18½ to 19c. New Orleans sugar, 14 to 17½c. Molasses, 80 to 85c. Wheat, $1 38. Rye, $1 45. Barley, $1 90@1 95. Cotton dull and nominal, 27¼c. Butter, 38 to 42c. Eggs, 19c. Coffee, 22 to 24½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Wheat, $1 50@ $1 58. Rye, $1 05. Corn, 64 to 65c. Pork, $33. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 15 to 15½c. Lard, 19c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½ to 18c. Hams—sugar cured, 19½c; sides, 16¾ to 17c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 60 to 63c. Oats, 61 to 63c. Whisky, 92c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Flour, $4 50@5 50. Lug tobacco, $6@16; leaf, $6 50@15. Wheat, $1 36@1 50. Corn, 68 to 70c. Oats, 57 to 62c. Barley, $1 80. Rye, $1 28@1 30. Pork, $32 25@32 50. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17 to 17½c; hams, 18 to 19c. Lard, 18¼c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour, $4 40 to $4 75 Wheat, $1 10. Corn, 54 to 55c. Oats, 53 to 54c. Rye, $1 17 to $1 19. Barley, $1 80. Highwines, 80c. Pork, $31 75. Lard, 18½c. Bulk sides, 15 to 16c; shoulders, 12¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 16 to 16½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18.—Consols closed at 93 to 93¼; U. S. 5-20's, 83¼, and at Frankfort at 87¾ to 87¾. The bullion in the Bank of England h s increased £75,000. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 19,000,000f.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. The charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate in the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber; bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, rivers and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by the offices of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest money value in which the Company will not give exhorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of reputable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators and all classes of practical men. The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana, Thomas A. Adams, " "
I. T. Winnemore, " "
William Creevy, " "
David DeHaven, " "
Howard Millspaugh " "
John Paul Baker, " "
R. Nouling, " "
B. W. Flowerrie, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Sam Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson, " "
Gen. J. C. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John B. Davis, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. Hess, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
N. S. Otis, " "
Dr. J. B. Watkins, " "
F. Y. Rockett, " "
E. P. Cobb, " "
George Dixon, " "

OFFICERS:

Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, R. Nouling.
Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.
Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. G. Carson.
Committee on Docks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.
Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow, J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. B. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Agent at Memphis.

DIED.

BROWN—In this city, on the 17th inst., Jeremiah Brown, aged 40 years. His funeral will take place from his residence, on South street, east of DeSoto, this morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

OFFICIAL.

Market Hours.

ON and after Monday, March 22, Market Hours will be changed from evening to morning. Market hours from 5 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock a.m.
mar19 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE.

100 Boxes 3, 5, 10 lb. caddy Lard,

50 tierces choice Leaf Lard,

100 kegs choice Lea

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : March 19, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented *every two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel bound to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Spring styles hats at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Fringes and gimps in every shade, at Seessel's. 1w

All the new styles of hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 1w

If you want house and sign painting executed in first-class style, go to A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street.

WANTED.—Copies of the AVALANCHE of the 20th and 17th of January and March 9th, to complete our files. tf

Finest Mocha, Java, and Laguyra coffee in America, at OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.'s. "

If you are in want of choice sweet potatoes, either for seed or table use, call at 280½ Main street. J. MUSSO, JR.

Doors, sash and blinds at auction this morning, by W. H. Passmore & Co. Be on hand if you want bargains.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street. New pupils can begin any day in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, etc., etc.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.—A couple of young darkeys named Henry Williams and John Dixon were brought before Justice Griffith, yesterday, charged with stealing a trunk containing about $500 in gold and greenbacks and a quantity of clothing. The evidence failed to bring the charge home to the prisoners, and they were released from custody.

THEFT BY A DEMIREP.—A girl named Fannie Clayton, who is one of the inmates of Madam Taylor's bagnio, on Poplar street, was arrested yesterday for stealing the sum of eight dollars from the person of D. Cromley, the previous night. Officer Miller took her into custody, and in the afternoon she was brought before Justice Kiernan, who, after hearing the evidence, committed her for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court.

The very finest and latest styles hats at Leidy's. 2w

Hemstitched handkerchiefs at one-half their value. [1w] A. SEESSEL & SON.

Country merchants will find great bargains in dry goods at Menken Brothers. 1w

An elegant article of sweet potatoes for table use, at 280½ Main street.
J. MUSSO, JR.

Dunlap's Fifth avenue specialties in gents' silk hats, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

Rain or or shine, the sale advertised by W. H. Passmore & Co. will take place this morning at their salesrooms, No. 231 Second street.

A grand opening display of spring and summer dry goods will take place in a few days at Seessel's. It shall be the grandest of the season. 1w

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, 51 Madison street, have just received the most complete stock for spring and summer wear, which, for quality and style, cannot be surpassed. Prices reasonable. 2w

A "SCALPER" STEALS THREE TRUNKS.—There are a number of persons, chiefly belonging to the colored persuasion, who are known to the police as "scalpers." These parties are, to express it fully, arrant cheats and vagrants, and their whole time seems to be taken up in trying to "beat" some innocent stranger out of his money or his worldly effects. They are ever on the out-look for innocent looking strangers, whom they take in and do for most completely. Among this class is a colored individual who is pretty well known to the police by the name of Wm. Wilford. He is the proprietor of a wagon, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the police, he has lately done a very extensive "scalping" business. A couple of days ago, a colored man named J. Brown arrived in town from Vicksburg, having in his possession three large trunks filled with clothing. These he placed in the charge of Wilford to be conveyed to a house on Mulberry street. Wilford, however, seems to have forgotten the address, as up till yesterday he had failed to deliver the trunks. Yesterday, the police authorities were notified of the robbery, and Detectives McCune and Hastings detailed to hunt up the delinquent. Yesterday they succeeded in arresting him and securing the trunks. He will be examined to-day before a magistrate.

Fifth Avenue dress hat for spring, at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Black and colored alpacas turning out by the piece at Seessel's. 1w

Seed sweet potatoes at 280½ Main street, a choice article of yellow Yams.
J. MUSSO, JR.

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, is a thoroughly practical house and sign painter.

The Peabody hat, remarkable for its beauty, for sale only at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

If you wish to receive politeness and attention, and see the most complete assortment of dry goods in the city, at the most reasonable and uniform prices, go to Seessel's.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.—Menken Brothers announce that on Wednesday, March 17, they will have their grand opening of silks and poplins, mantles and shawls, besides late Paris novelties in children's garments. 1w

MEMPHIS AND SELMA.

Important Railroad Meeting in Columbus, Mississippi.

We find the following in the Columbus (Miss.) *Sentinel* of the 11th:

Pursuant to call, a meeting of a large number of prominent citizens was held at the Court House on Saturday, to take action in reference to the Memphis and Selma Railroad.

Maj. T. G. Blewett was called to the Chair, and Dr. John Brownrigg to the Secretary's desk.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion of Dr. W. M. Humphries, a committee of ten was appointed to prepare and report resolutions to the meeting, whereupon the Chair named Dr. W. W. Humphries, Colonel S. M. Meek, Mr. D. P. Blair, Mr. James Sykes, Major W. E. Gibbs, Ex-Governor James Whitfield, Major A. E. Love, Mr. Harrison Hale, Mr. William Cady, and Mr. Thomas E. Cannon.

On motion of Major W. E. Gibbs, a resolution previously offered by Governor Whitfield, was referred to the committee. After consultation the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The completion at no very distant day of the proposed railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Selma, Ala., seems to be a fixed fact in the minds of many well informed persons; and whereas, the line upon which said road shall be constructed is one of very great importance to the welfare and prosperity of the people of Lowndes county and the city of Columbus particularly; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with General N. B. Forrest in regard to the building of a road from Selma to Columbus and thence to Memphis, and report at a future meeting. Which were received and adopted.

Dr. W. L. Lipscomb being called upon by the Chair, made appropriate and practical remarks on the subject before the meeting. Dr. W. W. Humphries addressed the meeting in favor of the plan proposed by the committee.

The chair, on motion of Colonel Pope, appointed Dr. W. W. Humphries, Major John M. Billups and Mr. Harrison Hale.

Mr. Hale made a few remarks in favor of leaving the committee free to act as they might think best, as we wanted information.

On motion of Dr. Humphries, the committee of three were empowered to call another meeting as soon as they were ready to report.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

The committee appointed as above have corresponded with General Forrest who answers that he will be here about the 22d instant. Further correspondence will be had with him, and a day fixed for a public meeting to suit his convenience, of which due notice will be given.

Thus the ball is set in motion," at least so far as talk is concerned—and as the subject is engrossing the attention of our citizens, we doubt not when General Forrest comes here, action will follow.

It is proposed by some that the city and county shall issue bonds to the aggregate amount of $250,000, which, with individual subscriptions, it is thought, will secure the bringing of the road from the Alabama line to this place.

We trust that these latter will be on a liberal scale, for we suspect that to issue county and city bonds, authority will be required from the Legislature—and when such a body as that will again convene in Mississippi, no man knows.

"The Ixion hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 3t

Most stylish spring wrappings in Memphis at Seessel's. 1w

The largest stock of hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Country merchants should go to Menken Brothers for bargains in dry goods. 1w

Gems of art, opaleotypes, leaf prints, halos, mezotints, etc., at Haubury's Photograph Gallery. 6t

The neatest styles of boys' and youths' hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s, opposite the Square, No, 229 Main street. 2w

Country merchants, wanting cheap goods and handsome styles, should look at the stock of Menken Brothers. 1w

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, executes painting, gilding and marbling of all discriptions, with promptitude and dispatch.

One thousand nice white Scuppernong vines, one and two years old, at twenty-five and fifty cents each. For sale by M. W. Phillips & Co., 37 South Court street. Don't lose this year. Now is the time to plant them. 1w

A Card from Col. A. S. Mitchell.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The readers of the Memphis city papers cannot fail to have observed the vindictive personal attacks upon me, contained in almost every issue of the *Ledger* of papers, the *Sun*. The number of this morning exceeds all others in the vulgarity of its language.

The editor of the *Sun*, Mr. L. J. Dupre, has a grudge in this house of me. He desires to get me out of the Mississippi River Railroad, which I have worked up, single-handed, to its present commanding position before the country, and to get his friend, Col. Sam. Tate, in; because he thinks there is money and fame in the enterprise. He (Dupre) tried first, in the *Ledger*, by slanders against my character and character, to accomplish his purpose; and then he went to Dr. A. H. Kerr, (one of the Directors of my road,) to learn upon what terms I would be willing to step aside and let Tate, assuring Dr. Kerr that I should be handsomely provided for in consideration of the work I had done for the road, and that I should be guaranteed the Presidency of my road, at a liberal salary as long as I desired it.

Dr. Kerr (noble gentleman that he is), replied that no change could be made in the management of the road, while he consent, that was not consistent with my rights and self-respect; and then he called Dupre's attention to the unfriendly tone of his publications in the *Ledger* against me. Dupre instantly disavowed the intention of saying anything disrespectful of *me*, and the next day (December 23), published a communication in the *Ledger*, publicly disavowing any hostility to my construction of the road, and unfriendliness toward me that had been put upon his language, and declaring that "Mr. Mitchell was a gentleman whose moral worth was unquestionable."

Since the above date Dupre has sought twice (once through Colonel A. H. Douglas, and again through Colonel M. T. Ryder), to bring about an interview between himself, Colonel Sam Tate and myself, with the view of transferring the Mississippi River Railroad to Colonel Tate's control. But finding flattery through the *Ledger* and promises of honor and a fat salary through Dr. Kerr, of no avail in moving me to an abandonment of my rights and the true interests of Memphis in regard to this road, Dupre has gone back to his earlier tactics of personal abuse. Perhaps he will succeed. We shall see.

By way of a crusher this morning, Dupre speaks of me as the "poverty-stricken" Mitchell. It is true I was badly impoverished by the war, and I am not now as rich as I would like to be; but I am working hard, and in a legitimate way, to build an important railroad for Memphis, with every prospect of success. I hope to be generously rewarded for my labor. But, lacking wealth though I be, I am not so poor but that I pay all my bills in Memphis, and am sometimes able to give help to the needy. For instance, about a year ago, one L. J. Dupre, concluded to get rid of his honest debts through the agency of the bankrupt law. Under the laws and rules of the court required a deposit of $100 on filing his petition. Dupre (not "poverty-stricken," of course!) could not "raise the stakes" to go into bankruptcy, and so he came to me with ten dollars, and begged me to file his petition and trust him for the balance. I did so, and thus made myself liable for his fees! And when he was shy after-wards to the amount to fifty dollars, I interceded with the Registrar, and got his costs limited to less than half price. Dupre professed to be grateful to me for this liberality. Possibly he can see what value he places on obligations which true gentlemen are generally glad to recognize.

Man and boy, I have been known to the people of Tennessee forty years. During all that time I have never forsworn a debt or betrayed a friend. I have the cordial and united support of the people of every county on the line of the Mississippi River Railroad, and can neither be bought, bullied, or blackguarded out of my position. When I shall have become so lost to the instincts that should adorn a gentleman as to solicit a personal favor, and receive it, and then, without provocation, turn upon the friend that relieved me, I shall deserve the epithet of "poverty-stricken," for I shall be as bankrupt in principle as in purse.

Respectfully, A. S. MITCHELL.

Parasols—perfectly elegant—at A. Seessel & Son's. 1w

Imported French hats at Leidy & Co.'s, 209 Main street, 2w

"The Castilian hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 3t

All the leading first-class styles of hats are now being introduced by Leidy & Co., hatters. 2w

See the piles of new dress goods, and see the prices at which they are being sold at Seessel's. 1w

PHOTOGRAPHY.—During the month of March parties will be engaged in photographing all the leading business blocks, stores, colleges, foundries, lumber yards, planing and saw mills in Memphis. Parties wishing their signs to show conspicuous should arrange them accordingly with large white or black letters, so as to present a steering panorama, as it were, of the leading business of Memphis. 1w

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge*—The judgments entered in the cases decided in this Court yesterday are given below:

Schloeppack vs. Heinrich; judgment for defendant.

Stanton & Moore vs. Padgett; judgment for plaintiff, $289 80.

Smith vs. Jones; judgment for plaintiff, $802 00.

Fox vs. Eakin; judgment for plaintiff, $211 00.

To-day the remaining cases on yesterday's calendar will be called for trial, together with those inserted below, specially set:

1627 Frith vs. Graves, et al.
1748 Road vs. Kellogg.
1765 Casey vs. O'Donell.
1766 Lamar vs. Gleason.
1767 Graham vs. Steel.
1768 Kissam et al vs. Miller & Finn.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The case of Nolan vs. Beaumont, on trial in this court for the past two days, was resumed yesterday morning. The argument having been concluded the court charged the jury and gave the case up to their consideration, but being unable to agree, they were discharged until this morning. The above suit is an action instituted, it will be remembered, by Ellen Nolan against S. B. Beaumont, as Police Commissioner, to recover damages, for alleged false imprisonment—she having been arrested upon a charge of complicity in a theft.

To-day the regular calendar will be resumed, commencing with the case of Trabue vs. Cash, administrator, No. 1,430.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The case of Perkins vs. Dickens occupied the entire day yesterday. To-day is motion day, commencing at Y, after which the calendar of yesterday will be resumed.

The decrees filed yesterday are as follows:

Brooks vs. Betti; sale.
Cameron vs. Schafer; final.
Brinkley vs. Walz; sale.
McHenry vs. Kerr; revivor.
Lanier vs. Gayoso; new parties.
Kincannon vs. Hack; decretal.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The trial of the case of State vs. Russer, charged with the murder of Moses Hecht on the 27th of June, 1867, is still progressing. Yesterday, the evidence for the State was brought to a close, and that of the defense commenced. From the line of policy pursued by the counsel for the defense, it would seem that they admit the killing of the deceased by the defendant, but rely upon the establishment of the plea of insanity to clear the prisoner. To-day the trial will be proceeded with, and in all probability the testimony for the defense will close. The facts and circumstances connected with this case will be made known as soon as the evidence is completed.

Ladiang styles hats for gentlemen at Leidy's. 2w

"General Prim hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Our intention is being rapidly consummated. Our Irish linen and domestic department is fast taking the lead.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

SOMETHING ELSE.—The Ruth was burned the other day; a second boat was destroyed a few days since, and recently on Red river a third met a similar fate and many lives lost. Is there no remedy for such disasters? Are we never to have anything like security for the navigation of our rivers? The present system is a failure, and a terrible failure at that. No body doubts it. Life and property are blown to atoms or sunk to the bottom of the river. Let us try some other plan. Let us try low-pressure steamers, constructed upon Captain DeHaven's plan, (give that a fair test—results speak for themselves. The people are sick of explosions, burnings and sinkings of steamboats. It is dangerous to go upon the rivers, and yet river travel is the most pleasant. There should be no hesitation in sustaining the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company. If that shall prove a failure, then try something else. But let us try it. If the Ruth had been constructed with water-proof or fire-proof compartments, she would not, she could not have been sunk. The next thing is something else, and that is to have water-tight partitions, with compartments against disaster, whether by fire or water. Underwriters are sick of the everlasting blow up and smash up and burn up of boats on the Mississippi, and want something else. Let us have something else; let us try boats that are proof against ordinary accidents. Every business man sees the absolute necessity of change. A change is near at hand. The first boat of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company will be out within a few months, and then we shall see. Meanwhile, let our merchants assist to push this work to a speedy completion.

Every brand of domestic from Maine to California, to be had at A. Seessel & Son's. Look at their prices—you will lose nothing by it, and you may gain a little. 1w

STAMMERING CURED.—There seems to be no doubt that stammering may be permanently cured, for no one who has read the certificates from well known gentlemen and ladies of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, presented to our citizens by Dr. N. A. Moses, can longer remain credulous. He can do it without fail, and will warrant a cure in all cases if his rules and directions are strictly followed. So we advise all afflicted with stammering to call at the rooms of Dr. Moses, and be cured. See his small bills and read the certificates. Dr. Moses will remain at the Worsham House, room No. 4, until first of April.

CERTIFICATES *of* CITIZENS ENTIRELY CURED BY DR. N. A. MOSES.—James A. Stratton, E. C. Minor, Samuel Taylor, Institute, D. W. Stratton, John L. Cox, Maza Blair, daughter of Prof. Blair, Institute, Miss F. Anna Bailey, Miss F. R. Anderson, Attorney at Law, Jas. G. Paxton, son of Major J. G. Paxton, W. S. Ficklin, Cadet, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., D. C. Bowyer, N. S. Rhodes, City Auctioneer, Edward Hunter.

CERTIFICATES FROM CITIZENS OF RICHMOND, VA.—Rolins Hardesty, Miss Bettie Shultz, J. T. Hatcheson, James E. Phillips, Mrs. Kate Gravely, Mrs. Ewing.

The following well known parties, who were seriously addicted to stammering, have been entirely cured:

James R. Dupree, University of Virginia, December 17, 1868; Wm. E. Boisseau, Danville, Va., December 21, 1869; A. J. Campbell, M. D., David Scaggs, Henry Plequet, Jacob F. Rather, Miss Sarah Day, Knoxville, Tenn., March 2, 1869; William Hooks, Alabama; D. C. Overton, Cadet, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., March 15, 1869. 2t

CORNS AND THEIR VICTIMS.—There is an old conundrum, "Why are tight shoes like rain?" the solution of which is, "Because they raise the corns!" Now it is well known that tight shoes have a great deal to do in the raising of corns and bunions, causing men to limp through the world like the pilgrims, with the peas in their shoes. Corns are small things in themselves, but they give the greatest pain to many persons, and cause not a little profanity in the world. There is now, however, great hope for the sufferers in this respect, as the celebrated Dr. Lane, the famous Chiropodist, has arrived in the city, and is at present sojourning at the Peabody Hotel, where he is prepared to extract all kinds of corns, cure all sorts of bunions, and all other diseases of the feet.

The Broadway dress hat at Leidy's. 2w

"The Milford hat," something elegant, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Future announcements shall appear as to the grand opening display at Seessel's. 1w

Camfordam Bros., merchant tailors, No. 280 Main street (Bethel Block), late from New York City, have on hand a good assortment of French and English spring and summer cassimeres, and guarantee they will be made up in style. 1w

PERSONAL.—Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 17th instant; "On last Saturday the Right Rev. Dr. McClosky conferred the order of sub-deacon on two gentlemen in the Dominican order, Mr. H. F. Lilly and Mr. J. A. Daly, both formerly of Memphis, Tennessee. On Sunday they received the order of deacon and on Monday were promoted to the sacred order of the priesthood. Each of these young priests will celebrate his first mass to-day at the Dominican church of St. Louis Bertrand. At the late vespers the Rev. Father Rooney will deliver a sermon on the dignity of the sacredotal character. The same reverend gentleman is to preach the panegyric of St. Patrick this evening in the same church."

FIRE YESTERDAY.—A fire occurred in a small shanty occupied by a colored woman named Robinson, and situated on St. Martin street, between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon. The shanty was completely destroyed, but the efforts of the firemen luckily prevented the flames spreading to the adjoining premises. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MENKEN BROTHERS'
Grand Opening of Paris Novelties.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the non-arrival of childrens' garments, the opening of the latest styles of childrens' wearing apparel is postponed until Wednesday, March 24. 3t

One thousand dozen towels, bought at a great sacrifice. We extend the benefit of the purchase to our customers.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—An individual named Dowds came to grief yesterday. On the previous day he had undertaken to steal a watch from a man under the influence of liquor, in a house on Alabama street. The theft was promptly discovered, the police notified, and yesterday morning Detectives Cusick and Walsh captured Dowds and recovered the watch. A magistrate will inquire into the matter to-day.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH CONCERT.—Despite the rain of last evening, the attendance at the grand sacred concert for the benefit of St. Lazarus Church, which came off in the new Assembly Hall last evening, was large, fashionable, and appreciative. It was really surprising to witness so very numerous an attendance on such a very stormy evening, as the rain was literally falling in torrents about the time announced for the concert to commence. A fine musical treat, however, had been anticipated, and those who braved the storm in order to be present were not disappointed, for the concert throughout was equal to, if it did not surpass in excellence, any musical entertainment given in this city the present season. The concert opened with Beithoven's grand chorus, "Hallelujah to the Father," which was rendered with telling effect by the leading musicians of the city, and was rapturously applauded. Miss C. Hanks, who has established herself as a general favorite with the lovers of good music in Memphis, sung in exquisite taste and style a scena and aria, the accompaniments being played by her sister precision by Mr. Frank A. Tepe. Miss Ennis was in really fine voice, and she seemed to throw her whole soul into the scena, and the applause with which she was greeted was enthusiastic in the extreme, and kept up until she came forward and bowed her acknowledgments.

The gem of the evening, however, was the "Prayer," from the opera of Stradella, which was sung in very fine style by Mr. Martin, of Baltimore. This gentleman possesses a splendid tenor voice, which he uses in the most artistic manner, and the beautiful production was given with true tenderness and feeling, and elicited a most hearty encore.

In the instrumental department, *La Plaisto*, for violin organ and piano, was admirably executed by Messrs. Holmberg, Katzenbach, Sabatzky and Tepe. Mrs. Boylan, who was in very fine voice, rendered a sacred solo in excellent style, and richly deserved the encore with which she was rewarded. Rossini's trio from L'Esperance, was charmingly sung by Misses Ennis, Massey and Wilkerson—their sweet voices harmonizing beautifully. Rossini's grand solo from the oratorio of the Creation, was given with the very finest effect by Mrs. J. M. Keating, and was received with general applause. Cagnoli rendered with truly religious feeling the exquisite solo of "Pity, O Savior," while the solo and quartette, "Hear us, O Lord," was finely rendered by Mrs. and Czapski, Mrs. Boylan, Mr. E. S. Francis, and Mr. Davis. The same remark applies to the trio from the creation, "On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits," which was given by Mrs. Keating, Mr. W. F. Boyle, and Mr. Herzog. Mr. Frank A. Tepe, an accomplished musician, officiated as musical director, and acquitted himself most admirably.

Taken altogether, the concert was a decided success. It is gratifying to add that a handsome amount will be realized for the fund for which the entertainment was given, and the ladies of the congregation are to be congratulated on their success.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The sparkling and beautiful five act comedy entitled *Fairy Fingers* was repeated at the New Memphis Theater to a rather slim audience, owing to the inclemency of the weather. The cast was a most excellent one, and the piece was well mounted and well placed on the stage. The dual character of "Helene de Lesneve's" niece to a French countess who afterwards becomes a fashionable belle in Paris, is most admirably suited to Miss Fanny Price's style of acting, and gives the fullest scope for those lights and shades and little touches of nature which she so well knows how to invest a part, and which never fail to secure the fullest sympathy of an appreciative audience. Miss Viola Plunkett did ample justice to the Marchioness, and was the butterfly of fashion on the stage, and one who could brook no rival, at least in the way of dress. Mrs. Cline was capital as the gay, spoiled, grand-daughter of the Countess Longueville, and she had repeated the short and simple story of her love with much *naivette*. Mrs. Taylor, who is ever excellent, and who by the way, is to have a benefit on Friday evening, is as proud and dignified as the Countess. Mr. Malmburg played most judiciously and with true feeling, as the noble-hearted "Fistan," while Mr. Jas. Wade was up and down in all the stuttering "Richard." To-night, Boucicault's latest and greatest London sensation, *After Dark*, will be produced this evening on the occasion of the farewell benefit of Miss Fanny Price, when the house ought to be crowded.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—This talented minstrel troupe which have rendered them famous all over the continent, gave their first of a series of entertainments at the Greenlaw Opera House last evening, and, notwithstanding the mud and rain, the attendance was excellent. The several members of this troupe still keep up their fine reputation which has placed them in the first rank among traveling minstrel companies; and the audience seemed delighted with the entertainment throughout. The ballads of Messrs. Richards and Hicks were finely rendered, while the comic ditties of Messrs. Benedict and Gleason were productive of much mirth. The burlesques are capital, and especial reference must be made to *Barbu Red Opera*, which is given with full band. Mr. Gonsalvo Bishop appearing as a most excited conductor, and Julien. The anvil chorus from Trovatore, was given in good style, genuine anvils and all the orchestra effects being introduced. The entertainment concluded with a comic pantomime, entitled *The Torment of the Town*, which sent everybody home in good humor. A change of programme to-night.

THE VARIETIES THEATER.—Notwithstanding the rain-storm of last evening, the Varieties Theater was crowded to the overflowing to witness the Can-Can *a la Jardin de Mabille*. Everything passed off with the greatest spirit, and Mlle Aline Bayon, the premium queen of the Can-Can, supported by Misses Mitchell, Wheeler, Cooper, Janette Leslie, Parker, Nagle and Johnson. Veandemant is amusing as the perplexed husband, while Mr. Manning is the Englishman and Miss Annie Andry as his faithful spouse, are both capital. Mrs. C. H. H. Broom is to have a grand complimentary benefit, when the house is certain to be crowded to suffocation.

THE GAIETY THEATER.—The very disagreeable weather of last evening had a depressing effect on the attendance at the Gaiety Theater, but the bill provided for the occasion was excellent throughout, and all present were delighted. A French edition of the Can-Can has been introduced, and is nightly greeted with loud applause. Saturday evening will be set apart as a benefit for the enterprising and popular proprietor of the Gaiety, Mr. J. H. Ely. This benefit is tendered Mr. Ely by the artistes of the establishment and his numerous friends. Let it be what it deserves to be, a genuine bumper.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, received yesterday the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Home Circle, Financial and Commercial Chronicle, The Artisan, Edinburg Review, All the Year Round, Gardeners' Monthly, Horticulturist, London Society, and dailies from all the principal cities.

We shall open on Friday morning ten cases of cambric finished prints, in confined styles, manufactured exclusively for New York city retail trade.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

NOTICE.—Buy a packet of old Government Java Coffee at 36 cts. It is guaranteed. Martin Walt & Co., No. 272, Front Row.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

By Alderman Marshal:

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 20, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioners represent that they will haul to and from the steamboat landing several thousand tons of freight per annum; that at present they have to haul up and down the hill on Market street, whilst they are within two squares of having a level road by way of center landing. They, therefore, pray that an ordinary road-way be embanked above ordinary high water mark from Market street on Fulton street to center landing, Fulton street being already well filled and graveled through the Navy Yard.

Your petitioners forbear asking for a regular grade under the present circumstances of the city's finances.

Respectfully,
PANOLA OIL COMPANY.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Joyce:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your petitioner would report to your honorable body that he is the owner of a lot of ground situated on the corner of Chelsea and Second streets. I have been putting down a plank sidewalk on Second street, hoping your honorable body will excuse me from putting down a sidewalk on Chelsea street, whereas I have a good sidewalk on the same, of brickbats and cinders, made two years ago, your petitioner, in duty bound, will ever pray.
WM. ADAMS.

Referred to Street Commissioner and City Engineer.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioner would most respectfully ask that he be allowed to build a small frame blacksmith shop on Madison street adjoining the foundry of Treat & Hamilton. He shows that there is no property adjoining that could possibly be injured or destroyed in the slightest manner, and asks that his prayer be granted, and as in duty bound he will ever pray.
DAVID BROWN.

Prayer granted.

By Alderman Cartwright:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioner respectfully represents that in April, 1866, the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for this District, appointed him receiver of lots Nos. 17 and 18 in block No. 19, as known on the plat of the city of Memphis; said lots fronting on Clinton street, in the rear of Howard's row, and being covered by a valuable warehouse. Your petitioner took possession of said warehouse, and received the rents thereof and paid all taxes due the State, county and city as long as said property continued under rent.

But your petitioner represents that in the summer of 1867, the city authorities of Memphis established a grade in Clinton street and commenced an excavation of the same, which sunk the level of the street below the foundation walls of the warehouse and threatened the destruction of the building. Under the direction of the United States Court your petitioner proceeded, at the expense of over three thousand dollars, to put new foundation walls under the entire building. This heavy expenditure not only absorbed all the rent money accumulated in the hands of your petitioner, but entailed a debt of over two thousand dollars on the property, which he has not been able to liquidate.

In addition to this drawback, it unfortunately happened that the city authorities suspended all work on Clinton street before the grading thereof was completed, and the warehouse in charge of your petitioner was rendered practically untenable by the unfinished condition of the street, and was actually surrendered by the tenants one year ago. It is not at all probable that this property can be rented for any business purpose until the city finishes the work it began on Clinton street, and until it is rented your petitioner, as receiver, will have no money with which to pay taxes on the same.

Inasmuch as the action of the city has rendered this property, for the time, valueless for business purposes, your petitioner prays that the city taxes for the past year be remitted and the taxes for the present year be reduced and so continue until the authorities Clinton street again passable for business purposes.

All of which is respecefully submitted.
A. S. MITCHELL, Receiver.

March 15, 1869.

[The committee to whom this petition may be referred may apply to Chas. Jones, builder, or to Comer & Richardson for verification of the main facts herein stated.]

Referred to Real Estate Committee and City Attorney.

By the same:

MEMPHIS, March 16, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your petitioners would respectfully request your honorable body to have erected a lamp-post in front of the new Baptist church, on Second street, near Beale street. We have in successful competition a fine edifice for the worship of God, where worship is now had, and will continue worship in the future, and a lamp to light up the sidewalk is indispensible, and if your honorable body will grant the request your petitioners will ever pray.

On behalf of the church and congregation,
A. L. GOFF, Clerk.

Prayer granted.

By Alderman Cicalla:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioners, citizens of Memphis and property-holders and residents on Marshall avenue, would respectfully represent that a crossing on Orleans street, and three piers was well mounted and well placed on the stage. The dual character of "Helene de Lesneve's" niece to a French countess who afterwards becomes a fashionable belle in Paris, is most admirably suited to Miss Fanny Price's style of acting, and gives the fullest scope for those lights and shades and little touches of nature which she so well knows how to invest a part, and which never fail to secure the fullest sympathy of an appreciative audience. Miss Viola Plunkett did ample justice to the Marchioness, and was the butterfly of fashion on the stage, and one who could brook no rival, at least in the way of dress. Mrs. Cline was capital as the gay, spoiled, grand-daughter of the Countess Longueville, and she had repeated the short and simple story of her love with much *naivette*. Mrs. Taylor, who is ever excellent, and who by the way, is to have a benefit on Friday evening, is as proud and dignified as the Countess. Mr. Malmburg played most judiciously and with true feeling, as the noble-hearted "Fistan," while Mr. Jas. Wade was up and down in all the stuttering "Richard." To-night, Boucicault's latest and greatest London sensation, *After Dark*, will be produced this evening on the occasion of the farewell benefit of Miss Fanny Price, when the house ought to be crowded.

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DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	.....	5:30 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 227½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 227½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 227½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily	7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison	2 00 p.m

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and north; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ..... 12 m.
Arrive at ..... 11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at ....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at ..... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ..... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 6.00 p.m

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Chalkbourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ..... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	31 @	32 @
Gold drafts on New York	par @	32½@—
Silver	27 @	28 @30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm
Exchange on N. Orleans.	@¾ dis.	—@½ prm.
" Nashville..	½@— dis.	¼prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 60
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 33
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 09
On " 1 Prussian "	99
On " 1 guilder	56
On " 1 "	68
On Sweden 1 rixdaler	40
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	118¾	5-20's of '65, new	113½
5-20's of '62	119½	5-20's of '67, new	112½
5-20's of '64	118½	5-20's of '68, new	113¾
5-20's of '65	117¾	10-40's	105

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@—	77@80
County scrip	72@—	75@78
Police scrip	90@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 80
160's	80
120's	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	65@
" " new	65@
" " coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain	50@51
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	65@—
" " " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	60@
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	89@49
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	65@—
" " " 2d " "	24@
" Central " 1st " "	67@
" " " 1st " " coupons	60@
" " " 2d " " bonds	52@
" " " 2d " " coupons	50@
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	22@
" " 10 per cent. bonds	23@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1869.

In mercantile circles there was rather more animation to-day, and we may note a stronger feeling in provisions, though sales continue light. A consignment of 8 casks bulk meats, changed hands at 16½c for clear sides, 15½c for clear rib and 13c for shoulders, but this was an exception to the run of prices, as will be seen from our quotations below. Money matters presented no material change and exchange rates remain as quoted yesterday, though one or two banks experienced more ease. A moderate movement of cotton Southward is making exchange on New Orleans superabundant, as the demands for drafts on that point continues light. Eastern cotton bills pass at ¼ per cent. discount to par and ¼ per cent. premium is the ruling checking rate on New York. Deposits have been rather better for a day or two, but balances remain low, as may be seen from the amount of cotton on hand.

Gold was generally in better supply and dealers bought more easily at 131 which onabled them to sell freely at 132. In New York it opened at 131¾ to 131¾, and was down to 131 at noon in the face of considerable of a short interest outstanding; it closed at 130¾.

Scrip was inactive and nominal. One dealer offered a city balance at 75, but this was an exception to the general feeling. In answer to a letter of inquiry concerning the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad stock, we would inform our correspondent that the "friend of the city" who advanced Alderman Wolcott the money which enabled him to rescue the city's interest in that railroad from the "ring" that sought to get control of it, is F. S. Davis, Esq., President of the First National Bank, than whom there is not a more liberal public spirited and enterprising citizen of Memphis.

In stocks and bonds a moderate movement was apparent. A private transaction of $4000 First National Bank stock at 150 occurred, in addition to which, we may note a dealer's sale of 140 shares Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock at 48½, with purchases of $6,000 in United States 5-20's of '02 at 19¾, and $1,000 do. of '65 new series, at 113¾. It was rumored on the street that some Memphis and Little Rock Railroad bonds were sold at 67, but we could trace the rumor to no foundation.

Our dispatches from New York continue to report money stringent and gold declining, both of which are unfavorable for holders of cotton. Gold closed this evening at 130¾, and sterling exchange remains dull at 108¾ for 60-day bills. Government securities opened active, but closed dull and irregular. In London they closed at 83¼. We have no report of State bonds. In railway and express shares the "shorts" were covering largely at the opening, which was followed by dullness, but the closing quotations indicated firmness. We quote closing prices as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	65@66½
Tennessee bonds, new	65¾@66¾
Bonds of 1881	118¾
7-30s of '62	119¾
7-30s of '64	113½
7-30s of '65	117¾
5-20s, new, of '65	113¾
5-20s, new, of '67	113¾
5-20s, new, of '68	113¾
10-40 bonds	106½
Pacific 6s	103½
Wells & Fargo Express	31½
American Express	41
Adams Express	60¾
United States Express	59½
Merchants' Union Express	15¾
Quicksilver	18¾
Canton	60
Pacific Mail	91½
Western Union Telegraph	37¼
New York Central	136½
Erie	20
Hudson	140
Reading	91
Chicago and Alton	131½
Chicago and Alton preferred	131
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	68¾
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77
St. Paul	46¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾
Fort Wayne	120
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾
Michigan Central	117¾
Michigan Southern	86¾
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¾
Cleveland and Toledo	106
Rock Island	124¾
Chicago and N. W	84
Chicago and N. W. preferred	92¾

Cotton Market.

The demand was very light to-day and as a consequence the market relaxed and closed very dull. Sales were about 800 bales at irregular prices, the most important transaction being a table of 350 bales classed at strict good ordinary to low middling, at 26c. Small lots of middling, pressed for sale, changed hands at 26¾ to 27¼, though 27¼ was realized on one even running list of about 45 bales. Strict and good middling were scarce. Ordinary was neglected and nominal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, March 18, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		67
Received to-day	424	
Received previously	216,476—216,900	
		216,967
Exported to-day	466	
Exported previously	190,541—191,221	
Stock on hand		25,716

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 67 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 39; Memphis and Ohio, 178; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, 9; steamers, 81; wagons, 50. Exports were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 270, steamers, 420 bales. Decrease of stock, 266 bales.

The Republic will carry several hundred bales South this evening.

Baton & Co.'s Circular, dated New York, March 13, gives receipts at the ports for the week at 35,787 bales, and foreign exports 31,842 bales, making receipts for the season 1,680,379 bales, and exports 951,336, against 1,764,404 received, and 1,125,920 exported in 1868. It gives the stock at the ports at 387,446 bales, against 320,518 in 1868. In the table of details the stock at New York is given at 99,000 bales, which is doubtless incorrect, as other authorities make it 120,000 to 124,000 bales. Stocks at interior towns foot up 82,028 bales, against 86,503 bales last season. It gives the statistical position of cotton as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	292,000	344,470
Afloat from India	146,000	134,000
Afloat from America	75,000	*256,000
Stock in London	95,810	76,970
Stock afloat for London	90,000	22,000
Stock in Havre	56,378	41,000
Afloat for Havre	19,880	46,917
Stock in United States ports	387,446	320,518
Stock in the interior towns	82,028	86,503
Total	1,315,240	1,389,978
Excess in visible supply		45,262

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now 70,000 bales; same time 1868, 182,000 bales. Middling Orleans 12¾, then 10d.

The circular reviews the situation briefly. We extract as follows:

During the week prices here show a decline of ¾c., while Liverpool is ⅛d. higher; consequently the two markets are much nearer a parity, and the Manchester orders are coming in freely. Our spinners are doing but little, and their stocks are nearly at a minimum point. There have been received at the ports since 1st September 1,689,379 bales, of which exporters have taken 915,346; spinners 430,191, and the stocks have increased 343,852 bales. *Deficit* in receipts as compared with last year, 75,025 bales. *Deficit* in shipments to Liverpool, now 234,825 bales.

In the annual Liverpool circulars the supply for that port was estimated as follows: America, 1,350,000; India, 1,500,000; Brazil, 800,000; Egypt, etc., 270,000; West Indies, 120,000 bales. Since that time the accounts of the crops have been very disappointing, and the estimates of the probable supply have been considerably reduced. We estimate now that the above figures will be reduced about 800,000 bales. This will necessitate a reduction in the consumption to about 40,000 bales weekly. We hear that the consumption is now down to 46,000 bales, and the smaller production of goods is having some good effect on the prices in Manchester. Still, as the consumption has been curtailed further, as it must be, to keep the stock from running very low, every pound of yarn and yard of goods produced can easily be sold at remunerative rates.

P. S.—SATURDAY, 11 a.m.—Have just received the following cable dispatch from W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, dated today: Exports from Bombay to Great Britain, for week ending 6th March, 33,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales.

The following extract from the London correspondence of the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, will interest holders of cotton. It is dated February 27th:

During the present week public attention has been, in a great measure, directed to the position and prospects of the cotton trade. That position and those prospects cannot, by any means, be believed as satisfactory, and much apprehension exists that Lancashire has entered upon a period of much difficulty. For a long time the upward movement in the price of cotton yarn and goods has far from kept pace with the rise in the raw material. So that the cotton manufacturer has, for many months, been working at a great disadvantage. How far high prices will have the effect of stimulating the production of cotton it is not proposed to inquire now: no doubt an impetus will be given to cultivation, and if that should happen to be so, and the yield be considerably augmented, the fall in prices may be heavy when the new crop shall commence to arrive freely at market. At the present time, however, the cotton trade seems to be undergoing a necessary and healthy process. So great has been the excitement in that market since the commencement of the American war, and so much money has been won and lost in it, that both Liverpool and Manchester have been overburdened with speculators, and intense excitement has been the result. As compared with last year, middling upland cotton shows a rise of about 2½d per pound; but the advance established in the price of mule yarn is only 1d per pound, being 1½d per pound against the manufacturer. Lancashire is now suffering from this inequality of price, in addition to which a much larger amount of capital is required to carry on the trade than before the war, while the banks and discount houses are so cautious that money, although cheap, is not obtainable except on very safe security. This week numerous failures have taken place, and rumors are current that many more will follow. At Liverpool also, some of the cotton speculators are reported to be in an embarrassed state and failures are expected there. It should, however, be borne in mind that so far no important suspensions have taken place. They are mostly among the smaller manufacturers, and are for amounts varying from £10,000 to £20,000. The future of the trade seems to be that the small manufacturers will be compelled to succumb, and that the larger and more influential mill-owners will, to a certain degree, monopolize the trade; and when such a condition of affairs shall have been reached, either the price of the raw material will give way or else that of cotton goods, from diminished production, will advance. The leading trade of Lancashire cannot become healthy until either the one or the other is effected.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 18—10 a.m.—The cotton market opened firm; Uplands 28½c; Orleans 29c.

NEW YORK, March 18—11:20 a.m.—Cotton market quiet, but firm.

NEW YORK, March 18—2:15 p.m.—Gold 131¾. The cotton market inactive, but steady; sales so far, to-day, 2,000 bales; receipts so far, to-day, 2,000 bales.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, March 18, 11:15 a.m.—5-20s, 83¾; Erie, 24¾; consols, 93¼; Illinois Central, 97; Bonds in Frankfort, 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened dull at 12 to 12½d for middling uplands, and 12¾ to 12¾d for Orleans; estimated sales for the day 6,000 bales.

2:30 p.m.—Cotton closed flat at 12d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans; sales for the day 8,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

BACON—Holders seeking an advance but market inactive. We quote clearsides, 18 to 18½c; shoulders, 14¾ to 15c; plain hams, 17 to 17½c; sugar cured hams, 19 to 20c.

BRAN—In better supply and easier. Holders generally ask $26@28 per ton, but we learned of sales at $24.

BAGGING—Inactive and nominal.

BUTTER—Choice yellow butter is scarce at 45c, but fair to good is in good supply at 35 to 40c, while common and country are dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—Buyers in market at 33 to 35c per lb, and receipts meagre.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 50 per bushel for choice white navy, and $2 to $3 for mixed.

CHEESE—In light supply and firm. Choice New York factory is held at 27c.

CORN—Market easier and active. Sales of shelled on consignment were 150 sks at 75c; 95 do. at 76, and 400 do. on orders to city dealers at 77½c. In store prices were 80 to 85c.

CORN MEAL—In scant supply and firm at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, for white bolted.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 50 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

EGGS—Active at 22 to 24c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market flat and prices nominal.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—Demand good and receipts light. Flint, 22c; dry salted, 20c; green salted, 11@12c; green from butchers, 9 to 10c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HAY—A consignment of fair timothy was on the market at $26 50 per ton and $26 was bid. Good timothy at flatboat landing was $27 per ton. In store, $1 50 per hundred.

LIME—In store prices are $1 75@2 per bbl for Utica and $2@2 25 for Cape, Alabama and other descriptions.

LARD—Inactive but held more firmly. Keg nominally 21c. In bbls and tierces, 19 to 20c.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; loppings, $1@15.

MOLASSES—Dull at 80 to 90c for prime to choice, and 70 to 80c for common to fair, in barrels.

NAILS—Quiet at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurors, 25c.

OATS—Dull at 75c per bushel, shipping order, in lots on arrival and in store. In a small way, 80 to 85c.

POTATOES—Inactive and nominal. Peachblows, $2 75@3; Goodriches, $4 50 to $5; russets, $2 75@3 25; Neshannocks, $2 75@3; pinkeyes, $4@4 25; one party offered to sell at $3 50.

PORK—Market firmer and slightly advanced. We quote clearsides, 17 to 17¼c; shoulders, 13 to 13½c; dressed hogs, 10c; mess pork, $33@33 50; rump, $27@29, according to quality.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POULTRY—Market scant with sales of good hens at $6 50@6 75 and turkeys at $24@25 per dozen.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle SUGAR—Inactive and nominal. Asking prices for Louisiana are 13 to 16c, for common to choice, old process, and 17 to 18c for clarified. Hard refined, 19 to 20c; choice Demarara, 16¾c.

SHOT—Drop, $3@3 10 per sk; buck, $3 25@3 35.

SALT—We continue to quote small bbls common at $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 50@3 60. Small bbls, $4 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75. Inside quotations represent prices at the Salt Agency to merchants.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

WHISKY—Good common fairly active. We quote highwines 92c per gallon.

MILITIA HORRORS.

More About the Melish---Hell in Giles County.

Special Dispatch to the Nashville Banner.]

PULASKI, March 16, 1869.

Two men dressed in blue uniforms, and supposed to be militiamen, went to the house of an old man by the name of Daniel Abernathy, last night, knocked at the door and were admitted. When they got inside they demanded of the old man his money. Upon his refusing to give it up, they tied a bridlerein around his neck, threatened to hang him and dragged him across the floor. A young lady in the house had all of Mr. Abernathy's money about her person. He told her to give it up to the ruffians. She declined for a while. They then threatened to lock her up in another room and take it from her by force. She gave them about twenty dollars and they left. Efforts are being made to detect them.

A squad of militia also went to the house of Mr. Marks, about seven miles from town, last night, and tried to gain admission, but were driven off by some young men on the place.

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APPLE and Peach Trees, 20c each; $15 per 100; $125 per 1,000. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Almond Trees, 50c each. Concord Grape Vine, $10 per 100; $80 per 1,000; $250 per 5,000.

Other articles at proportionably low rates. Excellent shipping facilities by Express or Freight Trains.

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One and a half Miles South of Memphis.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Green House Plants, Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWING to the increase of my stock, and in order to make room for young stock, I will give Great Inducements to purchasers, and allow a liberal margin to DEALERS AND OTHERS IN THE TRADE. ALL VARIETIES

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

All orders carefully packed and delivered at low rates at depots or any place in the city. Advance at R. C. Craig & Co.'s, 379 Main street.

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feb21 Agent.

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Leaving Memphis at	3:40 p.m
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Arrive at McKenzie	10:40 p.m
Arrive at Nashville	6:30 a.m

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mar4

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By nativity and residence thoroughly acquainted with the people, the requirements and the resources of the South, and with a full determination to establish and continue an agency for transactions between the owners of these SOUTHERN ESTATES and the CAPITALISTS and SETTLERS who may become purchasers, as shall deserve and enjoy their mutual confidence and patronage.

Reliable information as to the most direct routes and special arrangements for transportation for actual settlers to all points South.

We beg reference to the following well known and substantial parties:

E. W. Bancroft, Esq., of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., 350 Broadway, Messrs. Cochran & Co., 349 Broadway, Messrs. Baldwin, Starr & Co., 340 Broadway, Messrs. Rigney, Pierce & Co., 121 Pearl street, R. Cornell, Esq., 25 Pine street, A. Studwell, Esq., 31 Spruce street—New York; Colonel Sam'l Tate, President Alabama Railroad, Baltimore; Colonel M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Colonel R. M. Wise, President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, Colonel A. Woodruff, President Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Colonel R. C. Brinkley, President Memphis and Little Rock Railroad,—Memphis; Colonel W. J. McGrath, President South Carolina Railroad, Messrs. Marshall & Burge—Intendon, S. C.; Colonel Wm. Johnson, President Charlotte, and Columbia Railroad, Charlotte, North Carolina.

feb11

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